(ख) माध्यमिक शिक्षा के व्यावसायीकरण की नई केन्द्रीय प्रायोजित योजना वर्ष 1987-88 से प्रारंभ की गयी थी जिसके अन्तर्गत राज्यों/संघ शासित प्रदेशों को स्कूलों मे +2 स्तर पर व्यावसायिक पाठ्यक्रमों को आरम्भ करने के लिये वित्तीय सहायता दी जा रही है ।

(ग) उपलब्ध सूचना के अनुसार उच्च माध्यमिक व्यावसायिक पाठ्यक्रमों मे छात्रों की वर्तमान वार्षिक प्रवेश क्षमता 72000 है जोकि उच्च माध्यमिक स्तर पर प्रवेश पाने वाले छात्रों की कुल संख्या का करीब 2.5 प्रतिशत है ।

(घ) व्यावसायिक शिक्षा कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत करीब 1000 स्कूलों को शामिल करने के लिये वर्ष 1987-88 में 18 राज्यों/संघ शासित प्रदेशों को 32.26 करोड़ रुपये की राशि की वित्तीय सहायता संस्वीकृत की गयी है । योजना के अन्तर्गत शेष राज्यों/संघ शासित प्रदेशों को शामिल करने के भी प्रयास किये जा रहे हैं । राष्ट्रीय शिक्षा नीति में निर्धारित किया गया है कि वर्ष 1990 तक 10 प्रतिशत और वर्ष 1995 तक 25 प्रतिशत स्कूलों को शामिल किया जाय ।

Increase in Cancer incidences

1058. SHRI BHAGATRAM MANHAR: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the incidence of cancer in India is increasing, if so, what are the details of various measures being taken by Government to fight the disease;

(g) what is the total expenditure incurred on various anti-cancer programmes every year during the last ten years; and

(c) what is the role and importance of cobalt therapy institutions/hospitals/medical colleges where cobalt therapy units have been installed or are likely to be installed during the Seventh Five Year Plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE): (a) The data from Population Based Cancer Registries of the National Cancer Registry Project under the Indian Council of Medical Research does not show any major change in the incidence of cancer from 1982-85. Facilities for treatment of cancer including Radio-Therapy are available in 91 institutions in the country including 9 Regional Cancer Centres. Chereotherapy facilities are generally available in all the major hospitals. There are 74 Medical Colleges with Pap Smearing Units, under the Post Partum Programme with cancer detection facilities. Early Cancer Detection Centres have been set up in 29 institutions.

(b) The expenditure incurred by the Government of India on various anti-cancer programmes during the last 10 years is as given below.—

Year	Expenditure (Rs. in lakhs)	
	Plan	Non-Plan
1978-79	108.17	20 47
1979-80	59.50	22 40
1980-81	151.00	25.40
1981-82	284 87	31.22
1982-83	387.82	32 87
1983-84	308 80	37 31
1984-85	245.67	47.80
1985-86	320.31	64.70
1986-87	420.76	84.41
1987-88	353.90	81.13

(c) Cobalt Therapy is one of the means of Radio-therapy which is needed for treatment of most of the cancer patients in the country.

Drugs identified for category-I under the national Health Programme

1059. SHRI M. KADHARSHA:
SHRI RAJNI RANJAN SAHU:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that according to Drug Policy announced in December, 1986, the responsibility for identification of drugs used for National Health Programme was given to the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare;

(b) whether it is a fact that certain drugs are used for more than one or two diseases;

(c) if so, what criteria were adopted for categorisation of drugs used for National Health Programmes;

(d) what are the names of drugs identified and recommended for category I alongwith the criteria for inclusion adopted in each case;

(e) whether it is a fact that drugs recommended for inclusion under category I for diseases under National Health Programme are also used for other diseases; and some of them have been excluded;

(f) if so, names of those drugs alongwith the names of other diseases for which each drug is used;

(g) whether identification was done by a committee; and

(h) if so, name and designation of each member?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE): (a), (c) and (d) Recommendations were sought by the Department of Chemicals from the Ministry of Health for Categorisation of drugs required under various National Health Programmes. Essential drugs distributed and used for specific diseases under eight National Health Programmes were identified for price control under the Drugs Price Control Order, 1987 and recommendations were made to the Department of Chemicals for their enlistment. List is enclosed as statement (*See* below).

(b), (e) and (f) Certain drugs would be used for more than one diseases e.g. Rifampcin for treatmnt of T.B. and Leprosy.

Drugs already enlisted under Category-I covering 6 National Programmes have their very specific uses for treatment/control of diseases given under the programmes.

The various antibiotics could be used for a number of infections including S.T.D., Vitamin A, used for skin and eyes disorders, is also being recommended by the Ministry of Health for their inclusion under Category-I.

(g) and (h) Recommendation of the drugs for inclusion under Category-I was not made by a Committee but by various Programme Officers under the Director General of Health Services.